Please enter the following claims:

1-25 (canceled)

26. (new) A method for treating a subject having a neoplastic disorder comprising administering to the subject a composition comprising an anti-caveolin antibody wherein the antibody is effective to inhibit metastasis in the neoplastic disorder.

27. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the neoplastic disorder is a displasia.

28. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the neoplastic disorder is hyperplasia, dysplasia or a hypertrophy.

29. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the neoplastic disorder is benign enlargement of the prostate, nodular hyperplasia or benign prostatic hypertrophy.

30. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the neoplastic disorder is a malignancy.

31. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the neoplastic disorder is hormone responsive.

32. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the subject is a cancer patient.

33. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the subject is a prostate cancer patient.

34. (new) The method of claim 26, wherein the subject is a breast cancer patient.

35. (new) A method for treating a neoplastic disease of the prostate comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an anti-caveolin agent in conjunction with androgen ablation therapy.

36. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the anti-caveolin agent is an anti-caveolin antibody.

37. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

38. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

39. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the androgen ablation therapy comprises administration of a composition comprising an anti-androgen antibody to the subject.

40. (new) The method of claim 35, wherein the anti-caveloin agent is a nucleic acid that inhibits expression of caveolin.

41. (new) A method for treating a subject having a neoplasm comprising delivering a therapeutically effective amount of a caveolin nucleic acid to said subject.

42. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the nucleic acid comprises RNA, DNA or PNA.

43. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the nucleic acid is contained in a vector.

44. (new) The method of claim 43, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

45. (new) The method of claim 43, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is operatively linked to a promoter sequence.

46. (new) The method of claim 45, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is positioned in the vector to be expressed under control of the promoter in a sense orientation.

47. (new) The method of claim 45, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is positioned in the vector to be expressed under control of the promoter in an anti-sense orientation.

48. (new) The method of claim 41 wherein the nucleic acid is single-stranded.

49. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the nucleic acid is double-stranded.

50. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the nucleic acid is homologous or complementary to the caveolin-1 gene.

51. (new) The method of claim 41 wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is homologous to, or complementary to an effective portion of the scaffolding domain of the caveolin-1 gene.

52. (new) The method of claim 41 wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is homologous to, or complementary to an effective portion of the dimerization domain of the caveolin-1 gene.

53. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is complementary to a translation control sequence of the caveolin gene.

54. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the neoplasm is a metastatis.

55. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the neoplasm is a displasia.

56. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the neoplasm is hyperplasia, dysplasia or a hypertrophy.

57. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the neoplasm is benign enlargement of the prostate, nodular hyperplasia or benign prostatic hypertrophy.

58. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the neoplasm is a malignancy.

59. (new) The method of claim 41, wherein the neoplasm is a prostatic neoplasm and the treatment is combined with androgen ablation.

60. (new) A method of treating a disorder comprising neoplastic cells, the method comprising administering a composition that suppresses caveolin expression in the neoplastic cells.

61. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the cells are metastatic cells.

62. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the cells are pre-disposed to metastasis.

63. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the composition comprises an anti-caveolin antibody or an active fragment thereof.

64. (new) The method of claim 60, wherein the neoplastic cells are associated with a hyperplasia, a dysplasia, a hypertrophy, a benign enlargement of the prostate, a nodular hyperplasia, benign prostatic hypertrophy, or a malignancy.

65. (new) A therapeutic composition comprising anti-caveolin in an amount effective to inhibit caveolin activity in a metastatic cell or a cell predisposed to metastasize.

66. (new) A method for treating a subject having a neoplasm comprising delivering a therapeutically effective amount of a caveolin nucleic acid to said subject.

67. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the nucleic acid comprises RNA, DNA or PNA.

68. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the nucleic acid is contained in a vector.

69. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the vector is a viral vector.

70. (new) The method of claim 68, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is operatively linked to a promoter sequence.

71. (new) The method of claim 70, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is positioned in the vector to be expressed under control of the promoter in a sense orientation.

72. (new) The method of claim 70, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is positioned in the vector to be expressed under control of the promoter in an anti-sense orientation.

73. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is single stranded.

74. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is double stranded.

75. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is homologous to, or complementary to an effective portion of the scaffolding domain of the caveolin-1 gene.

76. (new) The method of claim 66 wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is homologous to, or complementary to an effective portion of the dimerization domain of the caveolin-1 gene.

77. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the caveolin nucleic acid is complementary to a translation control sequence of the caveolin gene.

78. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the neoplasm is a metastatis.

79. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the neoplasm is a displasia.

80. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the neoplasm is hyperplasia, dysplasia or a hypertrophy.

81. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the neoplasm is benign enlargement of the prostate, nodular hyperplasia or benign prostatic hypertrophy.

82. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the neoplasm is a malignancy.

83. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the subject is a cancer patient.

84. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the subject is a prostate cancer patient.

85. (new) The method of claim 66, wherein the subject is a breast cancer patient.

86. (new) A composition comprising an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the nucleic acid encodes a nucleic acid product that inhibits expression of a caveolin protein when the nucleic acid is expressed in a mammalian cell that expresses a caveolin gene.

87. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is contained in a vector.

88. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is contained in a viral vector.

89. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is contained in a vaccinia virus vector, a retroviral vector or an adenoviral vector.

90. (new) The composition of claim 89, wherein the nucleic acid is under control of a CMV promoter.

91. (new) The composition of claim 89, wherein the nucleic acid is under control of a promoter active in hormonally regulated tissue.

92. (new) The composition of claim 89, wherein the nucleic acid is under control of a MMTV promoter.

93. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the nucleic acid is single stranded.

94. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the nucleic acid is double stranded.

95. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is homologous to, or complementary to an effective portion of the scaffolding domain of the caveolin-1 gene.

96. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is homologous to, or complementary to an effective portion of the dimerization domain of the caveolin-1 gene.

97. (new) The composition of claim 86, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is complementary to a translation control sequence of the caveolin gene.

98. (new) A method of inhibiting progression of a neoplastic disorder to metastatis comprising administering to a subject having a neoplastic disorder a composition that decreases caveolin expression in neoplastic tissue.

99. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the neoplastic disorder is a hyperplasia.

100. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the neoplastic disorder is a prostatic displasia.

101. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the neoplastic disorder is cancer.

102. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the neoplastic disorder is a carcinoma.

103. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the neoplastic disorder is prostate cancer.

104. (new) The method of claim 98, wherein the neoplastic disorder is breast cancer.

105. (new) A composition comprising a population of expression vectors, wherein the vectors express a caveolin nucleic acid in the sense and anti-sense orientations, and are effective to inhibit expression of a caveolin gene when expressed in a cell.